REGISTERED No. I—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,677.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First Insertion	Rs.	5	0
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
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In the Native Language, double the above.	

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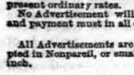
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. AGRA, 1967 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C.H. Hillcoat, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 16th December 1876.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

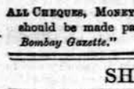
The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 8th December and on MONDAY, the 11th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd November 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. MECCA, 1460 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. Johnson on SATURDAY, the 2nd December 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Cocomada, Vizagapatam, Bimli- patam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on FRIDAY, the 1st December 1876, at 4 P.M., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSRIH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st December 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. B. Sayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th December 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15		64
Suez	38	24	Including Wine	9
Port Said	38	24		16
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles	52	36	Without food.	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
VICTORIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

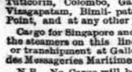
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

ENGLAND VIA CAPE.



THE Fine Iron Clipper SAINT ENOCH, 1,854 Tons, built expressly for the Australian Trade, has splendid accomodation for Passengers sailing early in December.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy. 25 pp

Price—Four Annas

NOW READY,

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	Dec. 1876.
NEPAUL	3536	600..	R. Methven....	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450..	R. T. Dundas..	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE.	3763	600..	A. Parish.....	18th—Southampton.
VENETIA	2726	450..	G. J. Babot....	25th—Suez, &c.
				Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3000	500..	N. W. Hasle-wood, R.N.R.	1st—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	2431	370..	A. Symons....	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450..	J. C. Babot....	15th—Southampton.
THIBET	2593	400..	N. Stewart....	22nd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Nov, 1876, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GHELONG (1,835 Tons and 250 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA..	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424		13th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.
INDIA	Geo. Read.....	2289	500	23rd Dec.	7th Feb.
MACEDONIA..	Jas. Laird.....	2272	480	6th Jan.	21st Feb.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

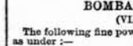
N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
"	BRANKSOME HALL	.....29th November.
"	CITY OF BALTIMORE ..	.....24th December.
"	CHILDWALL HALL	28th Nov.....16th January.
"	TRENTHAM HALL.....	16th Dec.....24th January.
"	BRANKSOME HALL	13th Jan.....28th February



THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY. First Class.

TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500

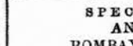
For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N. B.—These steamers unvariably sail punctually.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL
VIA
NAPLES.



THE (S. S.)INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, sailing on the 7th February, and all the following steamers of this Line will call at Naples, till further notice.

FARES, BOMBAY TO NAPLES.
First Class....Rs. 400.

Passengers' heavy baggage will be taken on to Liverpool without any Extra Charge and will, if required, be forwarded thence to any part of the United Kingdom or America by the Agents at Liverpool.

For Passage, Freight or any other particulars
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 29th NOVEMBER.

THE TWO GREGORIES
And the
GRAND LONDON BURLESQUE,
ILL-TROVATORE !

PRICES AS USUAL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30th.
NO PERFORMANCE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER.

BENEFIT OF
MISS FLORA FORD.

NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. TRINACRIA are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship GUINEVERE, Captain Nicholas, arrived from LONDON, are requested to SEND in their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand otherwise they will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Ship Guinevere.

Bombay, 28th November 1876.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE SOCIETY will be prepared to award PREMIUMS and MEDALS for Essays on subjects connected with Engineering, for Mechanical Inventions, Designs, Drawings, and Mechanical Models for the Session of 1876-77.

For particulars apply to the SECRETARY.

Bombay, 28th November 1876.

FOR SALE,
PATENT MACHINE-MADE
BRICKS ! BRICKS ! ! BRICKS ! ! !
MANUFACTURED AT KALYAN WITH FRESH WATER.
WEIGHT SIX POUNDS EACH,
SIZE 9½" by 4" by 3".

Price per One Thousand, including cartage, Rs. 30.
For sample and further information apply to

OOSMANBHOY JAMALBHOY & Co.

8, Israel Mohoila,
23, Shamjee Husajee Street.
Bombay, 29th November 1876.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.			Age	Yearly.			Age.	Yearly.			Age.	Yearly.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs	a.	p.
20	25	9	4	24	26	14	8	28	28	10	0	32	30	13	4
21	25	14	0	25	27	5	4	29	29	2	8	33	31	6	8
22	26	3	4	26	27	12	0	30	29	11	4	34	21	1	4
23	26	8	8	27	28	2	8	31	30	4	0	35	32	11	4

BOMBAY.
Medical Referee—James Arnott, Esq., M.D.
Agents.—KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 2nd DECEMBER 1876.

FIRST NIGHT
OF
WILLARD AND HUDSON'S
REFINED,
REALISTIC,
REFECTIVE,
AND
REFULGENT
RIDOTTO
WANDERINGS.

Who's WILLARD?
why
ENGLAND'S GREATEST CHANGE ARTIST.

Who's MDLLE. TERLECKI?
why
THE ACCOMPLISHED HUNGARIAN PIANISTE.

Who's HUDSON?
why
AMERICA'S SALTATORIAL EXPONENT.

Who's MISS MARGUERITA WYNN?
why
THE ADMIRED SOPRANO.

Who's VOLTAIRE?
why
THE PREMIER VENTRILOQUIST OF THE WORLD.

SATURDAY, 2nd DECEMBER 1876.
CLIFFORD WILLARD,
Business Manager.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Baker's Clouds in the East : Travels and Adventures on the Perso-Turkoman Frontier, with Maps and Illustrations, Second Edition, Revised	12	8
Men of Mark : a Gallery of Contemporary Portraits, 1876	17	4
The Law of Mortgage and Securities upon Property ; by W. R. Fisher, Third Edition. 2 vols., 1876	41	4
Kuster's Hydraulic Tables, Translated by L. D'A. Jackson, C. E.	8	12
Modern Magic : a Practical Treatise on the Art of Conjuring ; by Professor Hoffmann. Illustrated	5	4
Mad Cap Violet ; by William Black. 3 vols	22	0
Beast Lang ; by Alice Cotkran	5	4
Palmer's Concise Dictionary of the Persian Language	7	8
Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume for 1876. Illustrated.	6	0
Adventures of Don Quixote. New Illustrated Edition	5	4
History of Egypt ; by Samuel Sharpe. New Edition. 2 vols.	7	0
Turkey and India ; or, Our Indian Moslems : a Question of the Present Crisis ; by an Indian Civil Officer	0	8
Two Years Abaft the Mast ; or, Life as a Sea Apprentice ; by F. W. H. Symondson	5	4
Hood's Comic Annual, 1877	0	12
Tyndall's Lessons in Electricity	1	12
Home Doctoring : a Guide to Domestic Medicine and Surgery. Illustrated	1	12
Robson's Modern Domestic Building Construction illustrated by Plans, Sections, Elevations, and complete working details, with specification, large folio, cloth, 1876	26	0
Simms's Practical Tunnelling, Third Edition, 21 large Plates and numerous Woodcuts	22	0
Joshua Haggard's Daughter ; by Miss Braddon, 3 vols. 8vo	22	0
Through Fire and Water ; by Lady Wood, 2 vols..	14	8
Wood's Treatise on Therapeutics, comprising Materia Medica and Toxicology, Second Edition.	9	12
Silver English Poems ; by Henry Morley. Illustrated	8	12
Dean Swift's Choice Works in Prose and Verse	4	4
Ashby-Sterry's Boudoir Ballads		4
Gastronomy as a Fine Art ; or the Science of Good Living, from the French of Brillat-Savarin	4	4
The Owl's Nest in the City ; by Edward Lovel	7	8
Gillmore's Roads, Streets, and Pavements	5	8
Lucile, The 3rd volume of the Uniform edition of Lord Lytton's Poetical Works	4	4
Kingston's Ouzel Galley, Notes from an Old Sea Log. Illustrated	4	4
Modern Art—A series of superb Line Engravings from the Works of Distinguished Painters, with descriptive Text ; by James Dafforne, Royal Folio, half bound morocco, gilt	150	0
Walsh's Manual of Domestic Economy, with directions for the Choice and Cookery of Meat, &c.	7	8
Cassell's Illustrated History of India, vol. 1.	6	2
Bristowe's (Dr. J. S.) Theory and Practice of Medicine	14	8
Systems of Land Tenure in various countries (India, by the G. Campbell) Cobden Club Essays	2	8
Fleming's Vocabulary of Philosophy, Mental, Moral, and Metaphysical, Third Edition	7	8
Morley's (Prof. H.) First Sketch of English Literature, Third Edition	5	4
Newton's Landscape Gardener, for the Laying-Out, Planting, and Arrangement of Gardens, &c., with 24 plates	8	4
Cassell's Old and New London, Volume IV	6	8
Cassell's History of Protestantism ; by Dr. Wylie. Illustrated. Vols. 1 and 11, each	6	8
Simmonds' Waste Products and Undeveloped Substances. Third Edition	6	8
Routh on Infant Feeding and its influence on Life	5	4
Tomes' Dental Anatomy, Human and Comparative	7	8
Hurst's Architectural Surveyors' Handbook, Tenth Edition, revised	3	12
Molesworth's Engineering Formula and Hurst's Architectural Surveyors' Handbook, in 1 volume.	8	12
Barnard's Drawing from Nature. Illustrated by Coloured Plates, new edition	14	8
The Code of Criminal Procedure with Notes and Appendix, paper cover, Rs. 4-8, cloth	5	0
Thurston's Report on Machinery and Manufactures in the Vienna Exhibition, 1873	11	4
Voyle's Dictionary of Military Terms. Third Edition, 1876	11	4
Gilbert's Fifty "Bab" Ballads. Illustrated. New Edition	5	4
The Customs' Laws and Tariff Act, 1876 ; by F. J. Hamel	4	4
Ilbert's Merchant Shipping Act, 1876	2	8
English Sacred Poetry, selected by R. A. Willmott. New Illustrated Edition	14	8
Mackay's Gems of English Poetry. New Illustrated Edition	5	4
American Pictures drawn with Pen and Pencil ; by the Rev. Samuel Manning	5	8
Jones's Finger-Ring Lore—Historical, Legendary, Anecdotal. Illustrated	5	4
The Last Act, being the Funeral Rites of Nations and Individuals ; edited by W. Tegg	3	12
Blaserna's Theory of Sound in its relation to Music.	3	12
The Institutes of Narada. Translated for the first time from the unpublished Sanscrit original ; by Dr. Julius Jolly	7	8
The Practice of the Bombay Court of Small Causes ; by Bejonjee Rattonjee Kotewall	8	0
The Adventures of Captain Mago, B. C. 1000. From the French of Leon Cahun. Illustrated	7	8
The Acre-Ocracy of England : a List of all Owners of 3,000 Acres and upwards, culled from the Modern Domesday Book	4	4
Idiomatic Sentences in English, Hindustanee, and Guzeratee, for the Use of Students	3	8
The Conversation Manual, in English, Hindustanee, Persian and Pashtu ; by Capt. G. T. Plunkett, R. E.	5	8
Eastern Persia : an account of the Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission 1870-72. Edited by Sir F. J. Goldsmid and W. T. Blanford, 2 vols. Illustrated	29	0
The History of the Jewish Church ; by Dean Stanley. Third Series. With Maps	9	12
Gold for India ; or remarks upon the Depreciation of the Rupee, its Causes, Effects, and Remedy ; by Lewis G. Hyner, of H. M.'s Mint	1	0
Parliamentary Report of the Select Committee on Depreciation of Silver, Minutes of Evidence, &c., 205 pages folio	3	12
The Production of Gold and Silver, the Demand for Gold, and the Price of Silver, being Selections from the Records of the Government of India	3	0
Laufrey's History of Napoleon the First. Vol. 3, 8vo	8	4
Lays of Ind ; by Aliph Cheem. New Illustrated Edition Enlarged	6	0
Wilson's Prehistoric Man Researches into the Origin of Civilization in the Old and the New World. Third Edition. Revised, 2 vols.	25	0
Bannu ; or Our Afghan Frontier ; by S. S. Thorburn, I. C. S, with a Map, 8vo	12	8
The Geographical Distribution of Animals ; by A. R. Wallace, with Maps and Illustrations, 2 vols. royal 8vo	30	0
Encyclopædia Britannica. Ninth Edition. Vols 1 to 4	34	0
Pacchiarotto, and how he worked in Distemper, with other Poems ; by Robert Browning	5	4
Kaye's History of the Sepoy War, vol. 3, Second Edition	13	12
Macnamara's History of Cholera, 1876	7	8
The Three Brides ; by Charlotte Yonge, 2 vols.	8	4
London Society, new volume, the 29th	7	8
The Bertram Family ; by the Author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg Cotta Family." Illustrated	5	0
Bombay University Calendar for 1876-77	2	0
Coghlan's Epitome of Hindu Law Cases	5	8

*** Purchases for CASH ONLY to the extent of Rs. 100 will be charged at the English Price calculated at the current Exchange.

THACKER, VINING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND LIQUEURS.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S Priced List of CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COLD SEASON 1876-77.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

BEG to announce the arrival of further LARGE SHIPMENTS FOR THE COMING SEASON, their new Premises being now completed, a fford extra facilities for the prompt despatch of all orders entrusted to them from any part of India and the East.

HATS ! HATS !!
FROM LINCOLN, BENNET, TRESS AND CO.
AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MANUFACTURERS.

CASH PRICE LIST.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MOFUSSIL ORDERS.
For size send number of Inches round Forehead.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
"CHESTERFIELD," "DERBY," "HARROGATE," Black or Brown, Round Stiff Crown	8	8
"SANDHURST," "HARTINGDON," "EXETER," Stiff Flat Crown, Black		8
"DIGBY," "BATH," "CLIFTON," Soft Round Crown, Firm Brim		8
"BALFE" do. do. do. ..	7	8
"BUCCLEUGH," "TIVERTON," Soft Flat Top, Firm Brim	8	8
Extra Quality, in the above Shape, Best Beaver Felt	9	

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Extra Quality, Drab	12	0
Do. do. do. Black	14	0
Asquith & Co.'s made Specially Light, Drab	10	0
Do. do. do. Black	13	0

TWEED HATS AND CAPS,
FOR TRAVELLERS.

The Balmoral	5	0
The "GLENGARY"	5	0
Soft Stitched Tweed	6	0
Tweed Turbans	3	8
Travelling Caps, Earflaps, very Warm	4	12
Sealskin Turbans	5	0
raw Boating Hats Cheap	3	8

HELMETS ! HELMETS !!
FOR STATION, HILL OR JUNGLE WEAR.

REGULATION HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14	8
Extra Quality, very strong	16	0
Extra Quality, covered White Drill	22	0

Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, for the above.

SHIKAR HELMETS.
ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

Covered with Tan Faux, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15	0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	14	0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	16	0
Drab Hunting Helmets, a light Hat for the Hills or early morning Wear	19	8
The "Feral Hat," best quality made, Andrews	18	0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18	0
The same make with raised felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18	0

LADIES' RIDING HELMETS.

Drab Felt Cork Lined	10	8
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, Lined with Cork	13	8
The "Rink," a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest novelty	13	8

PITH HELMETS.
BEST CALCUTTA MANUFACTURE.

Ladies' and Children's	4	8
Gents Shooting, with straight brim in Front. These have been specially made to order, are Thick, Light, and are warranted solid	5	8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S

WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.

No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed. } For Boot and Shoe-making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.
" " with Roll Presser.
" " with combination Presser.
" " "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

PRICE LISTS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY :—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA :—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
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Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy—Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume will be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

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Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

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JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, & "ALLENVILLE," SIMLA.

Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
Always pretty, always fashionable.
BROOCHES, EARRINGS, BRACELETS,
Tiger Claw Jewellery of best finish and new designs.
Oak and Silver Goods,
Biscuit Boxes, Peg Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels and Cruet Frames.
Novelties in Breakfast Cruet Frames,
"The Pump," "The Sheep."
"The Cock," "The Elephant," "The Champagne Bottles," "The Vines,"
from Rs. 20 upwards.
Badminton Prizes,
For Badminton Tournaments.
Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.
Silver Articles for Presentation.
Handsome sets of Wedding Beakers in velvet cases.
Quaint Muffineers in cases,
Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.
The above form pretty and inexpensive presents.

17th October 1876. RAMPART ROW.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of a further portion of Japanese Lacquered ware, fancy goods, curiosity, &c., &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve on SATURDAY, the 2nd instant at 2 P.M. at the room No. 49, Mead

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 28TH NOV. 1876.

We are still without anything of a definite character respecting the Turkish Question, but such news as we have is pacific in tone, and Consols have advanced from 95⅝ to 95¾, while French Rentes remains steady at 104¼.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues to show increased strength, notwithstanding the fact of the American receipts being still in excess of last season. The sales yesterday were estimated at 25,000 bales,and spot quotations give an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, Fair Omra, Mid. Orleans, Fair Coconada and G. F. Tinnevelly, and ¼d. in G. F. Ginned Broach. To arrive, Surats are not quoted, nor do we hear of much doing in them from private sources, but G. F. Westerns, August to November shipment, via Cape, are quoted at 5¼d. and G. F. Tinnevelly at 5¾d. per lb., an advance of ¼d. in both cases. Piece Goods in Manchester are reported by Reuter to show a hardening tendency, and for the moment there is every indication of a further advance both in Goods and Cotton, especially if the Turkish dispute is peaceably settled, but to our thinking more weight is being attached to this than it really merits, and should the American Crop turn out at all near its present promise, that we are not far from the highest point.

Saturday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 12 cents. per lb., but Futures are higher, March shipment being quoted at 12 11/16 cents. as against 12⅝ cents. per lb. for February shipment on Friday. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Saturday's Receipts	29,000	25,000	23,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,682,000	1,456,000	1,300,000

The London General Produce Markets are still without alteration of any kind. Wheat is 1s. per quarter higher. A Withdrawal of £200,000 from the Bank of England is reported, making £516,000 withdrawn since last return.

Bar Silver in London is still given by Reuter at 54½d per oz., and we have not heard of anything to the contrary from private sources.

At the weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay to-day, no change was made in the rates of Discount and Interest, nor from the nature of the last return was any alteration expected.

Sterling Exchange to-day, so far as the actual business done, has been almost a blank, but the tendency of the market has been unquestionably firmer, and quotations are 1-16d. higher. There is nothing on the face of things here to warrant this continued rise; on the contrary, there has seldom been fewer Private Bills offering, but China has been and continues to be a strengthening influence, and until drawings from that quarter fall off the market seems likely to remain firm. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 8¾d.	per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight.....	Is. 9 3/16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ...	Is. 9 3/16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ...	Is. 9 3/16 to 1d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any actual business and rates are nominally unchanged. The same may be said of Government Paper which is firm but very quiet.

The Share Market has been quiet, and Spinning and Weaving shares show a backward tendency, owing to the reaction during the past few days in the rates of Cotton. Alliance Co. shares have declined Rs. 25, Flemings Rs. 20, Manockjee Petits Rs. 15, Dhurrumsey Rs. 15, Great Easterns Rs. 10 and Nursey Rs. 10 per share. Bank of Bombays are firm at an improvement of ½ per cent. Colaba Land shares have declined Rs. 10; Berar Press are Rs. 10 per share higher.

The Cotton Market to-day has been very firm with an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy all round, but for export there has been very little done, nor does there seem much probability of an active business until New Cotton begins to come forward in quantity. Some small parcels of New Hingunghaut have been bought at Rs. 230 per candy fullpressed, but only for samples, so that the quotation is not an exact representation of the market. To-day's rates may be given at:—

Old Dholleras F. G. F. ready	Rs. 190	per candy	f. p.
,, ,, G. F. ,,	,, 185	,,	,,
New Hingunghaut Best January	,, 225	,,	,,
,, Akote ,, February	,, 203	,,	,,
,, Omra Fully Good Fair ,,	,, 198	,,	,,
,, ,, Good Fair ,,	,, 193	,,	,,
,, Ginned Broach Best ,,	,, 215	,,	,,
,, Dholiera F. G. F. April	,, 191	,,	,,

Freights are quiet and unchanged. For the one Steamer now on the berth for Liverpool £2-2-6 is asked, but there is little or no cargo offering at the rate, and £2 may be quoted as the actual rate for business. By sail there is nothing whatever doing.

Piece Goods are firm, but dealers content themselves with quitting existing stocks without seeking to replace them. In first hands, however, supplies are very small, and importers are not pressing sellers.

Coals are in fair request at slightly easier rates. A considerable quantity of Davison's West Hartley by steamer has been sold at Rs. 18½ alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomnl. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	194 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	693½
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Ch. Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bans.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	178
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	105
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485 xd.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British Barque Luzon, 399 tons, Captain J. Scarler, sailed yesterday for Ballasore in ballast.

The British Ship Mindora, 970 tons, Captain J. Stock, will sail to-day for Rangoon with a general cargo.

The American Ship Harmonia 1,497 tons, Captain S. B. Small, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 7 h August, with a cargo of 2,025 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship Enterprise, 1,514 tons, Captain G. Lewis, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant, from Liverpool, 7th July, with a cargo of 2,126 tons coals The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen & Okell.

The ship Walter D. Wallet, 1,413 tons, Captain N. B. Hatfield, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, 12th August, with a cargo of 1,970 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship Cape of Good Hope, 1,400 tons, Captain J Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Glasgow, 1st August, with 1,908 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co,

The British s. s. Malda, 1,268 tons, Commander J. Lang, arrived in harbour yesterday from Nowa Nuggur with the following passengers:—Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, Mr. Rahmoobhoy Noormahomed, Mr. Teenjee and three friends and twenty-five deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Geelong, 1,139 tons, Commander C. Fraser, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with H. M.'s Mails, and with a cargo of 2,289 chests opium, 144 bales cotton and many packages sundries. The Geelong carried the following passengers:—For Galle—Lt Hill. For Hongkong.—Mr. N. Dollis.

The Barque Geinnever, 879 tons, Captain J. C. Nicholas, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from London, 24th July, with the following cargo:—55 packages piecegoods, 5 cases toys, 139 casks glassware, 335 kegs nails, 462 casks paint and color, 707 cases materials, 247 packages earthenware, 14 cases bullets, 14 cases medicine, 10 casks soda, 3 cases soap, 5 packages biscuits, 13 cases hardware, 18,481 bars, 137 bundles iron, 2,500, bundles steels, 18 cases plate glass, 715 cases window glass, 125 packages tin plates, 600 boxes brandy, 625 packages beer, 305 packages glass, 6 cases iron safes, 63 bales paper, 700 packages merchandize, 6 casks wine, 266 packages oilman stores, 9 packages, chinaware, 20 casks turpentine, 300 casks cement, 200 drums oil, 109 cases candles, 9 cases acid, 720 packages asphalt, 100 casks disinfecting powder, 25 cases slates, 669 packages gunpowder, 300 barrels alum and some packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Khiva, 2,609 tons, Commander Geo Low, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (3rd November,) via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Galle, with China mails, and the following passengers. From Hongkong—Mr. Dhakeebhoy and servant. From Singapore—Mr. Ejsiah, Revd. S I. Lobo and Revd. J. C. Aquivedo. From Galle—Mr. G. S. Pafford, and Mr. G. Reid. The Khiva brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai—125 packages tea, 12 packages silks, 1 box specie, and 3 packages silk waste—From Honkong—1,713 packages sugarcandy, and 33 boxes silk piece goods, 5 packages silk waste, 148 packages silk, 2 boxes cigars, 236 packages glass bangles, 4 boxes white copper, 22 packages papers, 40 packages sundries, 4 packages iron ware 426 cases tea, 179 boxes preserves, 3 cases glass beads, 556 packages chinaware, 600 Nos jars, 16 packages umbrellas, 9 cases pictures, 16 packages glassware, 202 packages fire crackers 300 cases cassia, 2 packages aniseed, 59 packages wax, 50 bags copper cash, 7 bundles brass nails, 3 boxes specie, For Singapore—4 boxes garrowwood, 2 packages China roots 178 packages coffee, 217 bags sago, 82 packages nutmegs, 98 packages benzoin 15 packages cajeputtee oil, 129 packages tea, 5 cases cigars and 10 packages aniseed.

The Anchor Line s.s. Trinacria, 1,342 tons, Capt R. Hutchison, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst., from Glasgow and Liverpool, 29th October, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—two Messrs. Lane, Mrs. Cumberlege, Miss Gowiey, two Misses Anderson, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Wapshere, Mr. L. B. Simson, Mrs. Simson, Major and Mrs. Wake, Amy Wake, Elizabeth Short, Mrs. Evans, Henry Evans, Mable Evans, Miss Hawkes, Mrs. Baker Kathleen Baker, Mary Gorin, I. W. P. Mackenzie Mrs. Mackenzie, Lieut T. Rice, Henn, G. B. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Dr. Peabody, H. Vernon, I. P. C. Neville, A. G. Grote, Mrs. Payne and ayah, Mrs. and Miss. McFarlead, child, and European nurse, Mrs. Harriet, Mr. and Mrs. Hibberdine, Mr. Muirhead, H. E. Compton, Mr. Colquhoun, I. S. Mackay, Mrs. and Miss. Patterson, James Angus, Mr. A. Stewart, and Mr. Mahomed Chungoonath and ayah. The Trinacria brought the following cargo:—1762 bundles, and 25 bars iron, 5,055 bundles hoops, 241 packages piece goods, 191 bales twist, 25 nos iron plate, 20 cases copper, 87 pigs lead, 345 casks beer, 77 packages wine and spirit, 244 cases tinplates, 97 cases wine, 672 cakes spelter, 5 packages glassware, 10 cases slates, 85 kegs nails, 15 bales paper, 50 casks sulphur, 31 packages color and paint, 40 cases soap, and 80 packages tobacco, 6,392 nos boards, and many other packages of merchandise and machinery.

A SHAM PILOT.

We take the following paragraph from the *Penang Gazette* of the 9th November:—

On Sunday last, the 4th instant, an accident of a very serious nature was very nearly happening in the harbour. The s. s. Glenfalloch was signalled about 11 a.m. She was boarded in the North channel by a man who came alongside in a boat which was flying the Pilot Flag. The vessel was handed over to the charge of this man by the Captain, she was brought in safety as far as the shipping, and in attempting to moor her, he nearly cut another vessel in two. The Captain immediatey took charge and manœuvered his ship so skilfully, that he succeeded in saving what might have been a fearful catastrophe. He came into collision with another vessel it is true, but the damage done to both vessels was comparatively slight. The so-called pilot in the meantime disappeared, and it was found on enquiry that he was no more than an ordinary boat man and held no license. Pilotage not being compolsory in the harbour, the man could not be punished under the harbour's Act, so he was brought up under Sec: 416 of the Penal Code for false personification. The case, we presume, must have been proved against the prisoner clearly, since he was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of 50. Dlrs.

Now when we take into consideration that the damages done to both ships in the collision will cost upwards of 800 Dlrs. to repair, that further more the damage might have caused serious loss of life, and that the fraud he committed was an audacious one; it is impossible for us to refrain from giving expression to the opinion of the public, which is, that the sentence passed by the the Magistrate was by no means in proportion to the enormity of the crime. We are justified in going further, even, and in stating that the paltry fine inflicted almost amounts to a premium on fraud. We did cherish the hope, that the Magistrate who tried the case would have used every means in his power to put down a crime of the above nature by inflicting on the offender the highest penalty the law would allow him.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Enterprise	Lewis.....	Liverpool, July 7.
	Cape of Good Hope.	Henderson ...	Glasgow, July 31.
	Trinacria (s) ...	Hutchi on ...	Liverpool, Oct 29.
	Grinevere	Nicholas	London, July 24.
25	Khiva (s).....	Lee	Shanchai, Nov 3.
	Walter D. Wallet..	Haffi-ld	Liverpool, Aug 12.
	Harmonia	Small	Liverpool, Aug 7.
	Malda (s)	Lang	Nowanuggur, Nov 26.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
26	Geelong (s)	Tresor	China, &c,
	Malda (s)	Lang	Calcutta.
	Magnolia	Cator	Ballasore.
	Prince Rudolph	Wishart.....	Calcutta.
	Lucina	Scarlett	Ballasore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

Ship Mindora, Slack, for Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Meeca, for Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Umballa, for P Gulf via Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

Nov.	ARRIVALS.	
23	Ethan Allen.....	Chittagong.
	Belted Will.....	Coconada.
24	Almora (s)	Pondicherry.
	El Dorado	London.
	Meinam (s)	Calcutta.
	Stamboul	Coconada.
28	Emma Sims.....	Coconada.
26	Dacca (s)	Cocorada.

	DEPARTURES.	
23	Peshawur (s)	Calcutta.
	Charmer	Ganjam.
24	Killeen	Coconada.
	Grenadier	Coconada.
	Meinam (s)	Pondicherry and Galle.
25	John Allen	Coconada.
	Copenhagen	Calcutta.
	Almora(s).....	Calcut a.
26	Viceroy (s).....	Calcutta.
	Republic	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S. S. Rl. Dorado—For Colombo.—Captain G. H. R. Willis, R. N. Mr. Algernotes, Eccles, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, and child and ayah, Mr. T. E. Welsh, Mr. John Sutherland, Mr. Edward Thomas, Mr. Owen Lloyd, Mr. Charles F. Braine, Mr. Norman Bowell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Edward Masters and servant, Mr. W. H. Webber, Mr. O. H. t. G Anson, Mr. Forbes, Miss Stevenson Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Bressey, Mr. W. A. Howe, Mr. Sruesli, Mr. G. F. Bell, Mr. J. Heaarty, Mr. E. Grimlenton, and Mr. B. S. Arthur. For Madras. —Captain and Mrs. G. E. Laughton, three children and nurse, Revd. and Mrs. J. D. Thomas child and ayah, Mrs. Evans, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Bees, Col, and Mrs. Strickland and six daughters Mr. C. J. Wealthy, Mr. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. Cobham, Mr. and Mrs. Groves and Miss Groves, and Misses Butcher, Mrs. W. S. Harrington, two Misses Oxley, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Mackae, Mr. Sawday, Miss Fox, and Mr Morley.

Per P. S. Meinam—From Madras to Marseilles—Four Nuns and one deck passe ger. From Madras to Hongkong.—Lieut R. W. F. Lodwick, Surgeon W. Tobin, and Mrs. Parkerh From Madras to Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. de Gaigne.

DAILY IMPORTS—November 28.

From London.

Afton s—8 packages earthenware, Muncherjee Pallanjee and Co.
Timor s—7 cases brandy and 2 cases claret, Abramonitz and Co.
Europa s—21 casks bird shot, Momedally Sookmanjee.
Menmuir s—20 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Abydosh s—30 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Suez s—66 casks beer, D D Shah; 75 kegs sulphate of copper, Moraiyee Hafiz; 15 cases stationery and 50 cases soap, Esmaljee Esscofbhoy 24 cases playing cards, John S Elmore; and Co; 10 cases soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 200 kegs red lead, Hugh D Fisher and Co.

From New York.

Caprera—200 barrels rosin, 50 barrels pitch, and 5000 cases kerosion oil, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

From Portdeaux.

Batavia s—249 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaser and Sons.

From Genoa.

Australia s—3 casks claret, C Groudana.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 28.

For Liverpool.

Branksome Hall s—937½ cwts gal nut, Mooljee Jaitha; 53 bales rags, Gocouldass Cullianjee; 200 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 30 bales wool, Nursey Khuttow.

For London.

Nepaul s—217 cwts buffalo horns, Sallaymahomed Gulamhoosein, 83 cases oilnamum, Rurabally Allyrua; 57 cases oilnanum, Purdhan Sewjee; 227 bags gall, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail; 2 bales hides, and 2 cases fishmaws; Goolamhoosein Parba; 10 bales hides, N Khambatia; 3 bales hides and 35 bags coffee, P and O S N Company; 11 cases oilnanum Currim Fuckirbhoy.

For Genoa.

Australia s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 5 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

For Hongkong.

Geelong s—2 bar silver coins valued 14000, Framjee Byramjee; 12 chests opium, Cooverbhaee Sursingi; 43 chests opium, Jairaz Peerbhoy; 9 chests opium, B D Sassoon; 15 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 86 chests opium, Tata and Co; 5 chests opium, Rustomjee Cowasjee Cursetjee; 45 chests opium, Gungabad Chajeeram; 9 chests opium, Hajee Jumahomed Abdool-Khaluck; 41 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 77 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 38 chests opium, Nursey Keasowjee and Co; 83 chests opium, Dacod Sassoon and Co;

For Shanghai.

Geelong s—9 chests opium, Tarachund Sittaram; 9 ches's opium S E Sassoon; 56 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 115 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 27th Nov. 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·973
Temperature of the Air.....	77·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	68·2
Dew Point	63·6
Relative humidity of Air	·628
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	84·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	69·0
General Direction of wind...ENE, NE, N, ENE, E, ENE, NW. NNW, NNE.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	289

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 27.

Cartwright, Sub Insptr, By A. E, Depôt, on duty, from Poona.
Fairbrother, Col, By 22nd N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Henn, Lieut, By R E, from leave, from England.
Neville, Lieut, Bl 14th Lancers, from sick leave, from England.
Wake, Maj r, from leave, from England.
Evans, Mr, Thompson, Mr. Bees, Col, and Mrs. Strickland and six daughters Mr. C. J. wealthy, Mr. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. Cobham, Mr. and Mrs. Groves and Miss Groves, and Misses Butcher, Mrs. W. S. Harrington, two Misses Oxley, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Mackae, Mr. Sawday, Miss Fox, and Mr Morley.

DEPARTURES.—PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per F. S. Meinam—From Madras to Marseilles—Four Nuns and one deck passe ger. From Madras to Hongkong.—Lieut R. W. F. Lodwick, Surgeon W. Tobin, and Mrs. Parkerh From Madras to Galle.—Mr. and Mrs. de Gaigne.

November 27.

Maitze, Col, Ms 5th Infantry, to rejoin, to Saugor.

November 28.

Sorabshaw H Dantre, Surgn, Bl Medical Service, on duty, to Calcutta.
Lamb, Staff Vet Surgn, By Vet Dept, on duty, to Poona

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 25.)

Legislative Department.

Mr R B Mitchell made over, and Mr J M C Mills received, charge of the office of Reporter in the High Court at Madras for the Indian Law Reports, in the forenoon of the 6th inst.

Home Department.

Mr Lindsay Neill received charge of the office of Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept from Mr T J Chichele Plowden, on the forenoon of the 18th inst.

Messrs L A S Porter and C D Steel, of H M's Bl Civil Service, reported to the Govt of the N W Provinces their arrival at Allahabad on the 18th inst.

Foreign Department.

With reference to Notification No. 957 P, dated 20th April 1876, Mr G Buchanan has assumed charge of his office.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, the Hon the President in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Le Chevalier Charles Grondona as Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay.

Lt Col J D Hall, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, to be Political Asst at Goona, with effect from 4th Nov 1876.

Capt D W K Barr, Political Asst, 3rd class, and 1st Asst Agent to the Governor for Central India, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Agent to the Govr Genl for Central India, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of 2nd May to the afternoon of 1st Aug 1876, inclusive.

Capt J R McK Homfray, Wing Subn, Bhopal Battalion, to officiate as Adjt, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Capt Ransford.

Capt R H Grant, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Dept, is attached temporarily to the Foreign Office for duty connected with the Imperial Assemblage, wi h effect from the 15th Oct 1876.

Capt R G Mayne, Offg Supt, Gaekwar's Contingent in Kattywar, and Asst Agent to the Govr Genl in charge of H Highness Umrelly Mahals, is confirmed in those appointments, with effect from 11th Sept 1876, vice Col Walker.

The service of Col C Herbert are replaced at the disposal of the Milly Dept, with effect from the date of the assumption of the duties of Political Agent at Cudepoore by the late B C Impey.

Financial Department.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr E S Byrne Dept Acct Genl, Assam.

Mr J W H Sandell, Head Asst to the Depy Acctt Genl, Assam, is appointed to be in charge of the office of Depy Acctt Genl, during the absence of Mr Byrne, or until further order.

Mr Byrne made over charge of the office of Depy Acctt Genl Assam, to Mr Sandell, afternoon, on the 16th Nov 1876.

Military Department.

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned Officer with effect from the 24th April 1876, in room of Col T F Wilson, C B, Bl S C, succeeded to the Col's allowance:—

Lt Col (Bt Col) H K Burne, C B, Bl S C, served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, (medal and clasp); also with the expedition against Kote Kanga.

Assigns, 30th Dec 1843, Lt, 21st Dec 1845, Capt, 6th June 1857, Maj (Bt), 21st Nov 1857, Maj (Substantive), 18th Feb 1861, Lt Col (Bt) 18th March 1863, Lt-Col (Substantive), 30th Dec 1869, and Col (Bt), 30th Dec 1869.

Served during the Burmese war of 1852-53 as Milly Secy to the Commander of the Army of Ava. Present at the capture of Prome, Pegu, and in various minor affairs, and was several times mentioned in despatches (medal and clasp and Bt of Maj).

Secy to the Govt of India, in the Mily Dept, since June 1870.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe with the rates any subsidiary leave:—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) William Calcott Clarke, Mad S C, Mily Acctt, 2nd grade, 1st class, Presidency Paymaster, Madras, medical certificate, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgn-Maj Henry William Graham, Medl Dept, Assay Master, Bombay Mint, private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj Edward Henry Cæsar Simpson, Bl S C, 2nd Squadn Officer, 4th Bl Cavy, private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt (Bt Maj) Thomas Chisholm Graham, late 4th European Lt Cavy, 2nd in Comd and Squadn Officer, 7th Bl Cavy, private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt George Graham Dawes, Bl S C, 2nd Squadn Subn, 1st Bl Cavy, medical certificate, for two years, under note I, Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt William John Butterworth Bird, Bl S C, Squadn Subn, 1st Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, medical certificate, under the furlough Rules of 1875. (See to India, of the furlough to Europe granted him in G G O No 1076 of 1876.)

Conductor Charles Dodge, Head Overseer, Workshops, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Conductor Edward Gleeson, Head Clerk, Karnal Home Stud, Office, medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulation of 1868.

Sub-Conductor James Ventham, Asst Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, medical certificate, for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor John Moorhead, Gr Mr Genl's Office, Bl, medical certificate, under the furlough rules of 1875. (See to India, of the furlough to Europe granted him in G G O No 1076 of 1876.)

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

Granting Capt H S Stewart, Mad S C, Adjt, 3rd Cavy, Offg 2nd in Comd, 2nd Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, thirty days' leave of absence to Bombay from the 2nd Nov 1876, preparatory to proceeding on a furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Appointment—With the sanction of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, Surgn Maj R Cayley, Medl Dept, is confirmed in the app intment of Civil Surgeon, Lunatic Asylum, Calcutta, in succession to Surgn-Maj N C Macnamara, who retired on the 15th April 1876.

Army Commissariat Department.

Temporary—Maj N B Burton and Lt-Col J B Cox, Depy Asst Commissaries Genl, 2nd class, to officiate as Depty Asst Commissaries Genl, 1st class, during the absence of senior Officers on leave, both with effect from 31st Oct 1876, and until further orders Junior Officers acting in higher grades will revert to their proper places consequent on Lt Cox's return.

The services of Bt Lt-Col J A deKantzow, Bl S C, Supt, Sudder Bazaar, Delhi, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Surg H A C Gray, Medl Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Report of arrivals.

Surg-Maj A P Holmes, M D, Medl Dept, in medical charge, 1st Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, Bombay, 16th Nov 1876.

Maj E C Impey, Bl S C, Political Agent, Marwar and Jeysulmere, Rajpootana, Agency, Bombay, 24th Nov 1876.

Capt (Bt Maj) R G Birch, late 1st European Lt Cavy, Bombay, 9th Nov 1876.

Capt T T Carter, Rl Engrs, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, Bombay, 16th Nov 1876.

Capt G F O Boughey, Rl Engrs, Ex Engr, 2nd grade P W, Dept, Bombay, 16th Nov 1876.

Capt H P Kirke, General List, Infy, Fort William, 16th Nov 1876.

Capt W H Piersons, Rl Engrs, Senior Supt Persian Telegraph, Fort William, 12th Nov 1876.

Surgn R T Wright, M D, Medl Dept, Fort William, 12th Nov 1876.

Surgn H Johnstone, M B Medl Dept, Residency Surgn, Mandalay, Bombay, 2nd Aug 1876.

Surgn Supvr. Genl A Smith, appointed in G G O No 1141 of 1876 to the medical superintendence of the Peshawar Circle, assumed charge of his duties on the 3rd Nov 1876.

Depy Surg-Genl George Banister, Medl Dept, is permitted to retire from the service on a proportionate annuity, with the additional pension of £250, under the provisions of paragraph 37 of G G O No 1060 of 1864, from 6th Dec 1876.

The under mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bl S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lt George Wingate, 2nd Bain, 19th Foot, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, 36th (The Bareilly) Regt of N I, 7th Sept 1875.

The under-mentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 6th January 1861, subject to H M's approval:—

Lt H L Wells, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from Bengal to the establishment under the Director of State Railway.

In modification of Notification No. 443, dated 31st Oct 1876, Lt-Col G Melliss, B S C is appointed to officiate as Accountant Gen, P W Dept, and Depy Secy to the Govt of India, in the P W Dept, Accounts Branch, during the absence of Lt-Col Innes, or until further orders.

Lt-Col Melliss assumed charge from Lt-Col Innes on the afternoon of the 13th November 1876.

Serge-nt R Dunlop, Clerk, Pioneer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, is remanded to Military duty.

The orders of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, permitting Mr L G Smith, Probationary Apprentice, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from 7th Sept mber 1876, are confirmed.

The services of Lieut-Col E E Kenny, 58th Foot Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Military Department.

The services of Mr T W Smith, Probationary Overseer, 1st grade, British Burma, are no longer required in the Public Works Department.

Maj J M McNeile, RE, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Rajpootana, is retransferred to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch.

With reference to Notification No. 1141, dated 31st Oct 1876, Mr E Claxton, Depy Examiner, joined the Office of the Acctt Genl, P W Dept, on the forenoon of the 15th Nov 1876.

P W Dept Notification No. 398 of 19th June 1876, appointing Mr Gatmell, Sub-Engineer, permanently to the P W Dept, is cancelled.

Lt F C L Campbell, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept as an Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

Mr E A Dennys, Asst Examiner (temporary rank), Punjab, is granted one month s privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The services of First Class Apothecary Mr S DeCruz, attached to the establishment under the Director of State Railways, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

Telegraph Department.

Mr W Williamson, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks under Art 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th Nov 1876.

Mr J Burke, a Supt of the 3rd grade, is granted subsidiary leave from 25th to 31st Oct 1876, (6 days inclusive, under Section 18 (b) of the Civil Leave Code, to enable him to rejoin appointment on return from furlough.

Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Mr E W Mackay, 4th grade clerk, has been granted by the Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for two months, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th Nov 1876.

Revenue Survey Department.

Lt-Col Adrian Deneys Vanrenen, Bl S C, Depy Supdt of Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, returned from furlough, for five days' subsidiary leave from the 3rd to the 7th instant, inclusive, under Chapter V, Rule 15 (b), of the Civil Leave Code.

Agent, Governor General for Rajputana.

With reference to this Office Notification No. 3133—1520G dated the 15th Nov last, Capt J H L Gr enfield, 2nd-in-Command and Wing Officer of the Deolie Irregular Force, returned from the privilege leave therein referred to on the 8th Nov 1876.

Surgn J H Newman will resume charge of his duties as Officer in medical charge of the Marwar and Jeysulmere Agency, from Surgn-Maj W J Moore, from th date on which he is relieved of his duties as Civil Surgn of Ajmere by Surgn-Maj T Murray.

Agent, Governor General for Central India.

Lt E L Durand, Bl S C, Fol Asst, 2nd class, is granted five days' subsidiary leave from the 8th to 13th Nov 1876.

Public Works Department.—Military Works.

Mr W D Henry, Acct, 4th grade, transferred from the Mily Works Branch, Bombay, to the Mily Dept, Fort William, under No 429 dated 12th Oct 1876, was relieved of his duties in the Office of Examiner of Accts, Mily Works, on the afternoon of 4th Nov 1876.

Capt G T Maitland, R E, Ex Engr, 1 Allahabad Divn, is transferred from 2nd to 3rd Circle, Mily Works.

With reference to this Office Notification No. 87, dated the 3rd Nov 1876, Mr W Eckstien, Ex Engr, rejoined the Allahabad Special Div, Mily Works, on the 11th instant.

Mr Cocke, Supvr, 2nd grade, transferred from the Fyzabad Div, Mily Works, to Allahabad Special Divn, Mily Works, and Sergt G Booley, Overseer, 1st grade, from the latter to the form er division. This transfer is made for the benefit of the public service.

With reference to Inspr Genl of Mily Works' Notification No. 87 of 1876, Aug 3rd, Mr J Hogan, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Mo ar Divn, Mily Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 13th inst ant.

Consulting Engineer's Office—Guaranteed Railways.

Mr W B Gray temporary Asst Examiner, posted to the Office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, absent by Government of India, P W Dept Notification No. 433 of 30th Oct 1876, joined that office on the afternoon of the 11th November 1876.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No. 419, dated the 30th Oct 1876, Mr H Rainier, Asst Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Govt of India at Calcutta was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of 20 Nov 1876.

Director of State Railways.

Mr F B Walker, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted one year's furlough and subsidiary leave for thirty days, with effect from the 1st Dec 1876, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr H S Harington, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 30th June 30th June 1876.

Mr E Behrmann, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 2nd Oct 1876.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notifications Nos 422 and 457 of the 23rd Oct and 4th Nov 1876, respectively, Capt J Firebrace, R E, relieved Capt K C Pye, R E, of the charge of the Rajputana State Railway on the afternoon of the 14th Nov 1876.

Mr G Humfress, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Tirh-ut State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 4th Nov 1876.

Mr R A Way, tempor

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE AMEER OF CABUL.—AFGHANISTAN AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, 28TH Nov.

In Cabul cholera is making great havoc. The Ameer is worse; only Kazee Abdul Kader is allowed in his presence. Syud Noor Mahomed Shah has entire management of the State. The Ameer will be unable to attend the Delhi Durbar. Mean Gooll bas petitioned his father, the Akhoond, for pardon. Jehandar Shah intends to make a raid on Badakshan.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, 28TH Nov.

The Viceroy arrived at Lahore at 4 o'clock this evening. He was received at the railway station by the Lieutenant Governor and the principal Civil and Military officers of the station. A guard of honour of the Punjab Volunteers was drawn up at the porch. His Excellency drove direct to Government House escorted by the Body Guard and a troop of the 19th Bengal Lancers.

The road was lined by troops. His Lordship was pleased to take particular notice of the Volunteers, walking up and down the line, and speaking to their commandant, Colonel Probyn. A ball and supper takes place at Government House to-night.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, 28TH Nov.

The s.s. Trentham Hall, of the Hall Line of steamers, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, the 28th.

The s.s. Childwall Hall, of the same line, sailed for Bombay to-day, calling at the usual ports.

ADEN, 28TH Nov.

The British India S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arcot, homeward bound, sailed to-day, calling at Jeddah Hodeidah, Suez, Port Said, Algiers and Lisbon.

LONDON, 28TH Nov.

OBITUARY.—General Sir John E. DuPuis, R.A., K.C.B.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 27TH Nov.

The Bombay Mails of the 6th inst., via Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 27TH Nov.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been active.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4¾d.

The Manchester Market shows a hardening tendency.

3 per cent. Consols for account.. 95¼

5 per cent. French Rents 1872 .... 104½

Bar Silver 54½

The sum of £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LINE REPORTS.—28TH NOVEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line interrupted beyond Bagdad. Persian line right to London.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of October 1876, amounted to 15,822 bales, weighing lbs. 62,02,787 or candies 7,911½½ of the value of Rs. 13,17,468.

UNDER instructions from the right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that officers of the Royal Engineers (Imperial List) who return home upon completion of seven years' service in India, shall be required to perform three years' duty at home before they can be permitted to return to India for a second tour of service.

WE take the following from the *Penang Gazette* of Nov 16th:—"Captains Lockhart and Palmer of H. M. India Army, who passed through here *en route* to Batavia by the last opium steamer from Calcutta, left to-day per N. I. S. S. Bromo for Acheen. They have, we understand, been officially accredited to the N. I. authorities by H. M.'s Government to accompany the forthcoming campaign."

COLONEL DE KANTZOW has been appointed to ook after the Governor of Goa at the Delhi Assemblage. What officer, asks the *Pioneer*, could it have found, but for him, to talk Portuguese to its distinguished guest? If Colonel de Kantzow had been without any other recommendation, his knowledge of the language would have been invaluable, but it happens that in other ways as well,—being the son of a late Swedish Envoy at the Court of Lisbon, who indeed was also a Portuguese peer,—the gallant colonel fits his present appointment as if he was made for it.

WE read in the *Japan Mail* that the Chinese Government has sent a letter to the Loochooans to the effect that their country is without doubt a tributary of China, and it must therefore duly send the usual tribute. Japan will not accept this claim to a joint sovereignty, and the Press reproaches the Loochooans with a want of gratitude for all the consideration shown to them. The Loochooans, on the other hand, claim that China and Japan stand to them in the relation of father and mother, and filial obedience enjoins the observance of duties to both.

RUMOURS reached Yokohama on the morning of October 26th of a serious outbreak in Higo. It is known that the southern clans are very strongly opposed to the late measure of capitalising the incomes of the nobles and gentry, and have been purchasing arms freely. The Satsuma men especially are said to be violently irritated at it. The Governor of Higo, adds the *Japan Mail*, is reported as missing, and the barracks of the Imperial troops were carried after many hours of fighting. Further news is anxiously expected.

UNDER the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State in India, it is notified to the *Gazette of India* in modification of G. G. O. No. 334 of the 24th March 1876, that officers of British regiments who may be admitted as probationers for the Indian Staff Corps under the conditions of that order, will be granted the full staff salary of their appointments (if attached to a cavalry regiment, Rs. 150 per mensem, if attached to an infantry regiment, Rs. 100 per mensem) as 2nd Wing or Squadron Subaltern, in addition to the Staff Corps rate of pay of their rank. This ruling to have effect from the 1st December 1876.

ACCORDING to the latest news which has reached the *Straits Times* from Fiji, and which comes down to August, the insurrection of the inland mountain tribes had been totally suppressed, and order restored. Sugar and coffee plantations were being formed with every prospect of success. A specimen of Nickel ore had been discovered at the mouth of one of the rivers. Sir Arthur Gordon was very unpopular on account of his treatment of the labour question and for other reasons. The *Fiji Times* contains some ghastly details of the executions of prisoners taken during the "little war," which, if got hold of by the professional humanitarians at home, may lead to unpleasantness to Sir Arthur and the Secretary of State. It is said also that ninety persons were imprisoned in a sort of Calcutta Black Hole in Levuka, 50 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 7 feet high, and with little or no ventilation.

THE London correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes on Oct. 27th:—"It is surprising to find a paper so eminently conservative as the *Army and Navy Gazette* advocating the introduction of new dress regulations for the staff; but I am pleased to find the leading Military Journal agreeing in the opinion I have myself more than once expressed, that the cocked hat is an unsuitable headdress for one so exposed to danger as a staff officer must ever be in the field. But the cocked hat having been abolished, we are met by the question, what shall we substitute? Well, any thing would be preferable to a hat with pointed corners, topped by a huge white plume or tuft, introduced to render the general and his aides the more conspicuous, but introduced, let it be understood, many years before the adoption of the breach loading rifle, and before European Armies too were taught the necessity of paying the attention they now do to the practice of muskery."

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 23rd November 1876, that, in Madras rain is reported from Kistna, and some scanty showers from Malabar: in the latter district it has been very insufficient: general prospects are unchanged. In Bombay the condition of the crops is fair in Sind and Guzerat: in the drought-stricken districts there is no change, but the supply of grain is improving. In the Central Provinces prospects are fair, though rain is required for the *rabi* in several districts. In Berar rain is much wanted for the *rabi*. Reports from Rajpootana and Central India are favourable. In Bengal no rain fell during the week except a few insignificant showers in Hooghly, Midnapore, and Darjeeling: the prospects of the crops are excellent, except in the districts ravaged by the cyclone and in parts of Midnapore and Rungpore. Rain is reported from Sylhet: prospects in Assam are good. No rain fell in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh or the Punjab: reports from all three are favourable. In Mysore 1 inch ·15 of rain fell in the Kolar district, none elsewhere: prospects are unchanged. In Burmah there has been general light rain and reports are favourable.

SIR R. TEMPLE has refused to re-instate the pilot Simons of 18 years service for being the cause of the loss of the Cawdor Castle, a short time ago, in the Hooghly river. The reasons assigned by Sir Richard are the following:—

The Master Attendant has pointed out that in other cases ships have been lost, and yet the Government have refrained from enforcing such a punishment as dismissal from the service. Each case must, however, rest on its own merits. In such cases there is generally some cause besides the fault of the pilot. In this case, however, there is no cause whatever, except his sheer fault. Moreover, there are precedents for pilots being dismissed the service for causing loss of ships, and it is not easy to conceive a worse case of the sort than this. He appeals to me for mercy, and that appeal is supported by a memorial signed by many commanders of vessels in this port. Doubtless they feel sorry for the pilot's unhappy position. I have that feeling too, and hope that he may obtain some employment on land. But I have also to remember the general welfare. And to show mercy in this case would be indeed unmerciful to the sailors and passengers whose lives would be imperilled, and to the merchants whose property would be risked by the retention in the pilot service of a man who failed to handle a steam-ship in the broad channel of this river. Therefore, under section 18 of the Act, I confirm the sentence.

The *Statesman* is very angry at this decision and thinks that if Simons had been a "covenanted" man he would have escaped this fate. By way of showing what sort of a man Sir Richard is, the *Statesman* couples with this case the affair in which Matson, another pilot, was accused of attempting to get into Lady Anna Langton's cabin in the middle of the night. This absurd story ought to have been noticed more than it was at the time. Our contemporary writes:—

Sir Richard's constant concern for "the general welfare" and his determination to judge all cases "by their own merits," have have been so conspicuous that the memorialists might have known before hand that their appeal would be disregarded. Had they not just seen with what care Sir Richard investigated the Duke of Buckingham's complaint against Matson; and how in that case his "concern for the general welfare" led him to suspend for six months, a pilot whom he would have dismissed fifty times over, if he had really believed the charge made against him. If he really believed that Mr. Matson, who is a man of unblemished character, attempted to get into Lady Anna Langton's cabin in the middle of the night, as the Duke of Buckingham so fo lishly declared, he was bound to dismiss him. As every one knows, the charge was ridiculous; and yet simply to please the Duke, our high-minded Governor *affects* to hold the story in countenance, and in his "concern for the general welfare," suspends him for six months. Had he believed the charge to be true, he could do so only upon the evidence, while the evidence was plainly ridiculous. And instead of honestly telling the Duke that Mr. Matson was incapable of the silly and crime charged upon him, and that some mistake had certainly been made in the dark, he is flunkey enough to affect to believe the charge, while wanting the courage to show by his sentence that he really did believe it. And so Mr. Matson has this stigma fastened upon him, and is fined, we suppose, not less than Rs. 5,000, because the Duke of Buckingham is an old fool, and Sir Richard Temple a flunkey.

THE meeting between the Viceroy and H. H. the Maharaja at Madhapore seems to have been a cordial business. Lord Lytton was highly delighted with his reception by the Maharaja and told the Maharaja how very satisfactory were the arrangements whi ch had been made for his comfort. We quote the following from the letter of the *Statesman's* special correspondent:—"The Maharaja said that he did so with the hope that he was doing his duty. He was ready to do anything more which would conduce to His Excellency's comfort. Lord Lytton said that he appreciated the kindness much. The Maharaja replied that his attachment to the British was great, and that if at any time even his life was in the service of the Imem, he was willing to lay if required it down. The Viceroy applauded him for this expression of loyalty, and hoped that matters would never get as serious as that. After a little more small talk, the Maharaja's party took leave. But before the procession was about to start a very successful photograph was taken of the whole affair, your humble servant and another worthy representative of a venal contemporary forming prominent features in the picture. A little while afterwards the Maharaja received the Viceroy in his camp. Mr. Cartwright, M. P., was introduced by Lord Lytton, who specially requested leave to introduce to His Highness an old friend. Mr Cartwright was invited to Cashmere, and also promised to call at the Maharaja's camp in the morning and see the whole of the curiosities of Cashmere workmanship which H. H. promised to exhibit." The next day there was a picnic party after which, again quoting the same correspondent, the "leading gentlemen of Madhapore dined with the Viceroy, and the Maharaja came in during desert and proposed the health of the Queen in thorough loyal style." Lord Lytton in proposing the Maharaja's health said: "Ladies and Gentlemen,—I propose the health of our illustrious and distinguished host, the Maharaja of Cashmere. When I came to India, I had two desires next to my heart. The first was to see the most beautiful country in the world, the second, to make the acquaintance of its illustrious ruler. Providence has denied me the first, but I am highly gratified that I have been able to meet the Maharaja here and make his acquaintance. My object has not been to see the mountains, the lakes and the rivers, but to see the faithful and loyal ally of Her Majesty the Queen. His Highness's kind consideration for the comfort of myself, my staff, and Lady Lytton I will never forget. I am very glad to tell you, as it is written in history as well as in the hearts of all Englishmen, H. H. is ready to follow the footsteps of his illustrious father, the late Golab Sing." The band played a march as an honour to the toast. After dinner, the Viceroy was entertained with some good native music, and at the suggestion of the Maharaja a pantomime was performed, and afforded considerable amusement.

THE PALITANA MURDER CASE.

THE following is the Resolution of the Bombay Government which we referred to in our remarks on the above case a few days ago:—

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1876.

Read Government Resolution No. 5376, dated the 18th of September 1876, directing the Political Agent, Kattywar, to hear the appeals of the convicts in the Timba riot case against the sentences passed upon them by Captain Hunter.

Letter from the Political Agent, Kattywar, No—, dated 29th September 1876, submitting with reference to Government Resolution No. 5376 of 1876, his finding on the three appeals preferred against the sentences passed by Captain Hunter in the above case and re-transmitting the record for the final orders of Government.

Resolution—Government entirely concur in the view taken by the Political Agent, and confirm the sentence of death passed on Mohobat, as also the sentences of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment on prisoners 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, and 15, and approve of the sentence on the other prisoners being reduced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

YESTERDAY the Government published another statement regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. In this statement the following remarks are noteworthy:—

The policy adopted by this Government is, after providing for the wants of the aged and infirm poor, to supply labour to all who may require it at a wage-rate sufficient—whatever may be the price of grain—to keep them in health, but not so liberal as to attract to the relief works persons able to support themselves without the assistance of Government. This Government have assumed that, if labourers are supplied with work and pay, the potential demand thus created will produce the necessary supply of grain, and this assumption has up till the present time been justified by results. Even where large numbers of labourers have been massed—as, for example, on the Mutha Canal, where 14,500 persons are employed—the food market has been found to accommodate itself to the demand.

Private enterprise is now pouring grain into Bombay and Poona by sea and rail, and distributing it from those centres to the local markets. During the fortnight ending November 15th, 10,000 tons were received in Bombay by sea, and 9,000 were exported to the Southern Mahratta ports. In the week ending November 4th, 7,357 tons were exported from Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, and the intermediate railway stations, while the amount sent direct to Poona from Jubbulpore, Cawnpore, and other large markets, is very large; but the exact figures are not at present available, as complete returns have not been obtainable from the Railway Company. The traffic in grain over the railway to the affected districts has, however, been very large, and to such an extent as to render its working by the Railway Company very difficult; their stations and siding accommodation have proved inadequate, and they have not been able to provide sufficient waggon stock. In subsequent reports the exact amount of grain that has passed along the railway will be stated.

Government have found it necessary to enter into a contract at Belgaum for the delivery of 55 tons of grain at Kaladgi, and at Sholapur for the delivery of 66 tons at Dhoklier and Bijapur in the Kaladgi districts, where, owing partly to the inaccessibility of the district and partly to the fact that there are few well-to-do merchants in it, the imports of grain have been small. The grain sent by Government is intended merely as a reserve for supplying the labourers employed on relief works, should they be unable to obtain food in the market or through petty contractors.

Where operations are concentrated, an attempt is being made to introduce piece-work with a view to enable industrious, able-bodied labourers to earn more than the fixed rate of pay.

Where large numbers of work-people are collected, Government, with a view to maintaining order, have directed the entertainment, where necessary, of four additional police constables for every 1,000 labourers. These newly-enlisted men will, as a rule, be members of the Village Police, who in ordinary times render service in consideration of enjoying a certain amount of Government land, supplemented by small fees in kind from the villagers they protect. Owing to the present failure of crops, these police have, this year obtained little or nothing from their lands and fees, and the expedient of enlisting them, as a temporary measure, in the District Police, but for employment in the neighbourhood of their own villages, is being tried. It is hoped that this step will provide for the wants of this useful body of servants, and at the same time will ensure order on the works.

The Chiefs of Kattywar have sent Rs. 18,440 to be used for famine relief purposes in any way this Government may think fit. Local subscriptions are in progress in many of the chief towns of the Presidency, and the amounts so collected will probably, if placed at the disposal of Government, be added to such subscriptions as that above noted, and used for purposes of purely charitable relief.

Cattle continue to flow westwards to the ghat junctions, and arrangements have been made with the G. I. P. Railway Company to facilitate the transport of the Sholapur animals to Poona, whence they can be driven to the Mawal valleys.

On the whole, there is no change for the better as regards the prospects of the crops, and the number of persons employed on relief works amounts to 143,477, showing an increase of 34,105 as compared with last week. On the other hand the continued importation of grain is preventing any excessive rise in prices, and forcing the local dealers to open their stores; and there are indications of a general fall in the prices of foodgrains in the Bombay market, which is the chief centre of supply.

We may add that the portion of the population of the districts affected is put down at 4,165,000, of whom 143,477 are employed on relief works, the total of the allotments for which amounts to Rs. 1,267,000. The number of the population affected by the scarcity bear the proportion of 3 to 5 of the entire districts.

THE LATE CYCLONE AND STORM-WAVE IN EASTERN BENGAL.

THE following is the official estimate of the number of persons drowned in the cyclone of 31st October 1876:—

		Population.	Probable number drowned.
In the Backergunge District.			
Dukhin Shahbazpore Island.		221,000	70,000
Bowful thannah	...	118,000	15,000
Golachipa ditto	...	98,000	20,000
		437,000	105,000
In the Noacolly District.			
Sundeep Island	...	87,000	40,000
Hattia ditto	...	54,000	30,000
Sudharem thannah	...	26,000	5,000
Boumnee ditto	...	33,000	5,000
Ameergaon ditto	...	183,000	10,000
		403,000	90,000
In the Chittagong District.			
Meerkaserai thannah	...	120,000	10,000
Koomeriah ditto	...	26,000	5,000
Chittagong ditto	...	76,000	5,000
		222,000	20,000
Total	...	1,062,000	215,000

AREA.

In the Backergunge District.		
Dukhin Shahbazpore Island	...	818 square miles.
Bowful thannah	...	194 ditto.
Golachipa ditto	...	801 ditto.
Total	...	1,813 square miles.
In the Noacolly District.		
Sundeep Island	...	Exact area cannot be given; may be roughly stated at about 900 square miles.
Hattia ditto	...	
Sudharam thannah	...	
Boumnee ditto	...	
Ameergaon ditto	...	
In the Chittagong District.		
Meerkaserai thannah	...	Exact area cannot be stated; may be roughly stated at about 380 square miles.
Kocmeriah ditto	...	
Chittagong ditto	...	

The following letter from the Honourable T. C. Hope, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated Calcutta, the 24th November 1876, closes the official correspondence on this disaster:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Cotton's letter of the 22nd instant, No. 3705, forwarding copy of a minute recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor on the cyclone and storm-wave which have recently devastated portions of the districts of Backergunge and Noacolly. The President in Council has read with painful interest the account of this terrible calamity, which is contained in Sir Richard Temple's minute—a calamity which, as regards the number of human lives lost, to say nothing of the destruction of cattle and other animals, is scarcely paralleled in the annals of history. The Lieutenant-Governor estimates that in an area of some 3,000 square miles, out of a population of about a million, some 215,000 persons have perished. The loss of property, and especially of cattle (a very serious matter in an agricultural district) has been of course considerable. The local authorities appear to have done every thing that was in their power to afford relief to the survivors in the devasted tract. The Lieutenant-Governor makes special mention of the Commissioner of Dacca, Mr. F. B. Peacock; of the Acting Commissioner of Chittagong, Mr. A. Smith; of the Magistrate of Backergunge, Mr. E. H. Ellison; of the Magistrate of Noacolly, Mr. E. Porch; and of the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. H. N. Harris. The exertions of the Reverend G. Kerry, of the Baptist Mission, and of Mr. R. Harvey, Manager of the Paikpara Estate, are also specially mentioned, as well as those of Nawab Abdool Ghunnee of Dacca, who sent his steamer and some large boats to the scene of the disaster. The President in Council requests that the thanks of the Government of India may be conveyed to all these gentlemen for their services.

2. To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who, with his characteristic energy, visited the locality within a week after the occurrence of the cyclone, the Government of India and the public are much indebted for his clear and interesting narrative of the results of his inspection, and for his judicious directions to the local authorities. Sir Richard Temple's presence on the spot, so immediately after the catastrophe, must have been invaluable as an encouragement to the officials, and as an assurance of the sympathy of the Government with the survivors of the population in the sufferings to which they have been exposed. The Government of India will be glad to receive any further reports and more detailed information that may reach the Government of Bengal.

3. The Government of Bengal have been already informed that Her Majesty the Queen, immediately on hearing what had occurred, was graciously pleased to signify by telegraph her deep concern at the terrible calamity which has thus overwhelmed a large body of Her Majesty's subjects. A similar expression of concern and sympathy has been received from His Excellency the Viceroy.

4. A copy of Mr. Cotton's letter and its enclosure, and of this reply, will be published in the *Gazette of India* for the information of the public.

REPLY OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY TO THE DEMANDS OF THE BISHOP OF COLOMBO.

THE following Resolutions were adopted by the Committee of the Church Missionary Society, October 26, 1876, on matters brought under their consideration in connection with the Ceylon Mission:—

I. That this Committee exceedingly regret "the unhappy differences" between the Bishop of Colombo and the Missionary clergy of his diocese, which form the subject of his Lordships, letters to them of July 27th and August 14th; and they earnestly pray that these differences may, by the gracious influence of the Holy Spirit, be speedily brought to an amicable and satisfactory termination.

II. That, in reference to the Bishop of Colombo's letters above mentioned, and to the letter of the Bishop of Bombay, dated August 2nd, 1876, the Committee submit to their Lordships the following observations:—

(1) That the Church Missionary Society has never asserted for itself any independence inconsistent with its character as a Church of England Society, nor ever claimed for its missionaries any exemption from the rightful jurisdiction of the Bishops of the several dioceses in which they are located.

(2) That when a Mission has been established by the Society, and the ordained Missionaries attached to it have been duly licensed by the Bishop of the diocese, the Society is entitled to expect of every succeeding Bishop that he will not withdraw the license from any such Missionary, except for some sufficient and duly assigned legal cause; nor can it be admitted that the Bishop has authority to assume to himself the management of such Mission, or of any part of it, or to transfer the charge of it without the consent of the Society to any clergymen of his own appointment.

(3) That with regard to the authority of a Bishop over Clergymen, Lay Agents, and Congregations, when claimed as a matter of right, the extent and the manner of its exercise must be determined in conformity with the laws and established practice of the Church of England, and not by the conception of that authority which an individual Bishop may form.

III. That in regard to the requirements of the Bishop of Colombo, respecting—(1) the discontinuance of the Society's connection with the Tamil Cooly Mission Association; (2) the recognition of "the freedom of the chaplains to minister, open schools, and hold service for the coolies;" (3) the recall of the Rev. W. Clark; and (4) the claim of the Bishop to "possess a veto on the appointment of Catechists, and to exercise authority over all congregations as to place, time, and manner of service," the Committee would reply,—

(1) That the Tamil Cooly Association has raised and administered a local fund for the support of Lay Catechists, has arranged that the Catechists so supported should be under the superintendence of the Society's Missionaries, and has by special rules carefully guarded against any infraction of Church of England principles in the management of the Mission; that this arrangement has been carried on with no expression of disapproval on the part of successive Bishops of Colombo, during a period of twenty years, and does not violate any law or principle of the Church of England; and that therefore the Committee cannot recognize the right of the Bishop to demand its discontinuance or to take the work of the Mission into his own hands.

(2) That the Committee have no power, even if they had the wish, to prevent the Chaplains from ministering, opening schools, or holding services for the coolies; but if it be meant that the Chaplains have, or should have, the right of interfering with the work of the Church Missionary Society, or of taking any part in it except by permission, the Committee must emphatically decline either to recognize or to grant any such right. The custody of the Society's buildings, and the direction of the Society's Native Lay Agents, must remain in the hands of its Missionaries.

(3) That the Rev. W. Clark having appealed to the Acting Metropolitan against the withdrawal of his license, a Committee of that Court in respect for the Metropolitan requires them to suspend consideration of the Bishop's requisition until the appeal has been decided. At the same time they are bound to say that Mr. Clark has been a faithful and laborious Missionary of the Society for the last twenty-eight years: and they consider that in declining to surrender the conduct of the Tamil Cooly Mission, he did that which he was bound to do in fidelity to the trust committed to him.

(4) That the Committee cannot admit the claim made by the Bishop of a veto on the appointment of Catechists, or of such unlimited authority as he appears to claim over a congregation as to the place, time, and manner of service, to be in conformity with the laws and practice of the Church of England; and they sincerely regret that, under the present circumstances of the Church in Ceylon, they cannot see their way to comply with the Bishop's request, and concede to him authority which on his own admission is not "guaranteed to him by law."

IV. That the Committee respectfully and solemnly protest against the mode avowedly adopted by the Bishop of enforcing his claims by the use of the ecclesiastical penalty of withdrawing the licenses of clergymen against whom no fault is alleged, "not for punishment, but for coercion," in order to compel submission to an exercise of authority beyond that which the law confers.

V. That copies of the first two Resolutions be sent with an accompanying letter to the Bishop of Bombay; and that copies of all the foregoing Resolutions be sent with an accompanying letter to the Bishop of Colombo.

VI. That the Committee thank the Tamil Cooly Mission Association for the confidence hitherto shown them, and assure the Association of their purpose, under God, to adhere faithfully to an arrangement which has subsisted to long, and with so manifest a blessing.

VII. That the Committee thankfully appreciate the love for the truth manifested by the Jaffna Christians, as well as by those connected with the Tamil Cooly Mission, in their petition addressed to the Committee, and would assure their brethren of their hearty sympathy with them in their present distress and anxiety, of their intention to do all in their power to preserve among them the purity of the Gospel and the simplicity of public worship, and of their prayerful hope that the efforts made for this purpose will be successful.

VIII. That copies of the petitions of the Jaffna and Tamil Cooly Christians be forwarded to the Bishop of Colombo, and that his attention be earnestly directed to the distress and anxiety occasioned to the Native Christians by the practices recently introduced into his diocese.

IX. That the Committee heartily approve of the course pursued by the Ceylon Missionaries throughout this difficult crisis, and warmly thank them for having with such energy, fidelity, and wisdom, defended the position and principles of the Society.

X. That a Memorandum be drawn up for the information of friends of the Society, stating the nature and circumstances of the differences that have arisen between the Bishop of Colombo and the Missionaries; and describing and explaining the action of the Committee.

IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NO ONE ANY GOOD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE morning of Saturday, 18th Nov., broke over the ancient town of Surat with a dull red glow eastwards. To the ordinary unobservant wayfarer, intent on his own individual *Kam*, it seemed in no way different from the usual commencement of the "long, long Indian day;" but to the more enlightened Suratee there was evidence of a subtle influence at work in the atmosphere around him, in the leaves of the trees, in the very crops themselves—aye, and in the distant hum of the Asiatic mosquito portending intuitively to his now-reviving faculties, long dormant as they had been, from simple disuse, that to-day was destined to be no ordinary day in the annals of his native town. His thoughts were incontinently wafted back to the long past day when Dutchman and Portuguese, Frenchman and Englishman, tricked out in all the panopoly of war, surrounded with the pomp and glitter of lance and bayonet, decked in the sheen of Oriflamme and Union Jack, the cheese rampant of Holland, and the "birry" statant of Portugal, battered the old walls of the Castle with their stone shot, and roused with the mighty *away* of their rival *top-khanas* from its normal condition of somnolence, the good old town on the banks of the Taptee. But now on a sudden a confused murmur is borne on the breeze towards him. What are the words he hears around him? "On, on to Chota Warracha, Chota Warracha," and gradually, as obeying the mysterious call, he thither bends his steps, he finds himself no longer solitary as the snipe, but one of a mighty crowd, all hurrying to the appointed goal. Presently the tall palms of Chota Warracha loom on his orbits. He casts his eyes riverwards; when lo! what is it transfixes his gaze? There on the opposite bank, a mighty host is arrayed such as young David might have gazed upon over the valley of Elah. Horses and elephants, camels and *biles*, men and guns—all observant of their appointed places, he perceives in terrible order. What are those gleaming banners whence come those bedizoned palfreys? Insensibly it becomes patent to the gaping throng that the army they see opposite is that of the conquerors of Baroda—in fact, of those who, setting down one monarch, have set up another. There you might see the much-vaunted banner of the cowherd, the jewelled carriages, the golden guns; for lo! they come laden with the spoils of the imperial city!!! For some time no movement is visible in all this formidable array. Presently, however, a mighty horseman, the sun glancing back merrily from the brazen spike of his helmet, canters forward to the brink of the ancient stream. Right fearlessly the noble steed enters the inhospitable element, and with a short succession of powerful strokes, lands the first emissary of the gallant half battery of E-9 on the Surat side. But the fears of the admiring crowds, roused at first at the sight of this fierce warrior, are soon dispersed, as he, with a courtesy unrivalled even the courtly assemblages of Versailles or the stately cowrds of St. James', salutes them with words of honeyed sweetness:—"Salaam sahib!" "Salaam fouzdar!" &c., &c., and then as the crowd gradually recognised the Baroda chicken, it is whispered in accents of intenseat pleasure *Yih poput sahib hai*. A glittering barge of state is now drawn up to the river bank, and back he and his friends go to the embraces of his fond C. O. In a few short hours the whole of this glorious band have passed over the river, with the exception of one poor store cart. Hatties and biles, horses and camels have done their utmost, but to no purpose. In mid stream it sticks and refuses to move. At last the world-renowned commander of this mighty force makes a desparing appeal to his men. "The elephants cannot move the store cart, what is to be done?" From the coral banks of Chota Warracha is wafted, soft as the missionary's wind over Ceylon's Isle, the answering cry, "No, but the gunners of E.-9 can!" These were no idle words; on the contrary, these were brave words, and the mighty monster reached at last the camping ground. And thus, not even leaving behind its famous barber, is E-9 established in Chota Warracha. As the sun approached his western limit, the gaiety which had been so apparent on the face of each as they welcomed the gallant band in the morning, began visibly to wear off with the approach of the hour of parting. Chota Warracha had been but intended as a resting place for two days at most for that devoted corps. Then the cry was still to be "Onwards." How the hearts of some among them sank as the hours tolled o'er the still camp, and they felt that with each remorseless beat of the guard-tent gluurry, the inevitable hour, which is, ere the morning dawned, to place the relentless miles between many a fond heart, was stealing slowly but surely nearer and nearer. Hour by hour they sank deeper and deeper in the slough of despond; hour by hour the dark angel of melancholy enveloped the camp of E-9 more and more closely with its sombre mantle, when at last it seemed as if they had reached the very abyss of melancholy. Suddenly a light as if a meteor bursts o'er the camp from afar! A mighty cry goes up heavenwards! "Hurrah for the cholera!" In a less space of time than it takes to tell it, the whole camp was astir. The contagion affected all alike. The joyous neigh of horse, joining in one harmonious chorus with the shout of man and gurgle of camel, sent up such a psalm of thanksgiving as recalled forcibly to our poetical imagination the death of Angela in the Legend of Provence. The great chorus rang up dominant and triumphant: "The cholera has saved us; a week in Surat; hurrah!" Just as these expressions of joy found vent there appeared on the scene a fine form in board and white linen all sublime, rolling onward like the Atlantic wave with ever stately roll. But what is it troubles that usually impassive countenance? What ripples the glossy surface of his deepest eye? In his hand he carries a still small parcel. Five hundred pounds of dynamite!!! "Lord love us," said the old lady, "but why?" I'll blow Surat from end to end like hell-gate, t'other day in 'Meriky." Mysteriously he then led us through winding passages to a huge excavation on the very banks of the river, which he termed her Mammoth. "Here," he said, "do I intend to load the fatal mine; hence, to destroy this town Brighton." There's nothing like what he will do, but they do whisper as how he'll do it to himself next. But to return to the movements of the E-9. from Chota Warracha to Surat was but a short hour's march, but who can tell how oft he offendeth, and verily one of the numbers *was* astonished when he was told the battery had marched in. From Chota Warracha to Surat, from parade to stables, from hymn-singing and choir practice to *nege bagi* and boating seems but one short step, just like the whirl of the London season. Who is this though that on "Paddy," late "Cheeky Boy," meets us with a yell that like John Peel's of old would rouse the dead from their graves? Tim Muzzle-loader was his name. "Cork's gone away" and in like the pony flies over an almost impossible wall. "Paddy" soon perceives his old friend "Fly," and great is the "*dostee*" that is made. Together o'er paling and fence, o'er moat and trench they fly as only plucky horses can. Swift goes the word to launch the boats, to high uprear the glittering "*curry*" and to "*marro*" the stubborn tent peg. Once, again, the good old Baroda game is played and off come the rings and up come the pegs. The horses having about had enough of it; the boats are in requisition. What is the burst of wild song that soon is wafted o'er the bosom of the lazy water? Suddenly dying away, it is succeded by soft sweet notes that come gaily dancing onward with the last declining rays of the November sun. Thus, though in Gundavie and environs Cholera Morbus may be unwelcome, yet I think you will once more subscribe with me to the old adage "It's an ill wind that blows no one any good." Here we are in Surat as happy as kings, and I don't fancy will mind the cholera continuing—at a good distance of course.

ENGLISH WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It might be interesting to some of your readers to know how well prepared England is, in some respects, in the event of a war; and, therefore, I make this my excuse for encroaching on your valuable space.

In the first place our troops, though certainly better armed than those of Russia, unfortunately possess two distinct weapons—the Martini-Henry, with which all infantry battalions at home, and some few out here, are armed; and the Snider rifle, which I suppose every one knows is the arm of nearly all our infantry forces in this country, European and native (some of the latter regiments have still the muzzle loading Enfield); and, of the Militia and Volunteers in Great Britain; and so we would most assuredly have troops, serving side by side, requiring two very different kinds of ammunition.

Even in peace time mistakes often occur in serving out ammunition; the wrong sort being issued. This taking place in war would naturally have a most disastrous result, and from the many blunders that have rendered the Control or late Control Department (they have a new name now), so famous, there is a chance of this happening. Of course, Russia suffers from the above disadvantage to even a greater extent than we do, for I am led to understand that in addition to the "Berdan," her troops are armed with either two or three other rifles; one sort being a muzzle-loader, but this last is restricted to the reserves. The Snider is certainly a most serviceable rifle, but unfortunately being a large bore (·577), possesses a high trajectory, whilst that of the Martini-Henry, a small bore (.450) is remarkably flat. But, here again there, is a but, though the barrels of the latter are in their way perfect, the breech arrangements are by no means so, and are very liable to get out of order.

When the Select Committees of 1868-9 tested the various rifles submitted to them, and adopted the Henry barrel and Martini breech action, the component parts of the latter were all made of the very best material and workmanship, so they stood the several tests and experiments well. After their adoption when contracts were given to small-arms factories for large numbers of rifles, the first orders were remarkably well executed; then the Government cut down the price per rifle, and as the manufacturers required to make the same profit out of a smaller sum, the result naturally was inferior material and work; and so, as the rifle now stands, it is not by any means such an extremely serviceable weapon, as it is generally thought, for the following reasons.

The cartridge cases are very liable to jam after explosion, especially if the firing is at all rapid, the extractor being too weak to remove them. This has been denied by the Superintendent of the Enfield Small-arms Factory, in answer to a report from Perak by, I think, Lieutenant Hinxman of the 10th Regiment (since promoted), but it is true all the same, and over and again have I seen the cartridge cases so jam that the soldier could not remove them without going through the following performance:—taking the jag from his pouch, unscrewing and withdrawing the cleaning-rod from the stock, screwing on the jag, forcing out the empty case as with a ramrod, removing the latter from the barrel, unscrewing the jag and returning it and the rod to their proper places. Now fancy having to do all this under fire. In several instances rifles had to be sent to the armourer before the empty shells could be extracted. The slightest rust between the tumbler nose working against the tumbler rest, will prevent the parts biting, and so the strikes will be released and the cartridge exploded when the breech is closed; even dust will sometimes produce the same result, and invariably it alters the pull-off, making it dangerously light, and dust can always find its way into the action between the breech block and the body. The strikers are not only very often short, but are extremely liable to break, and consequently the rifle is useless for the time.

Colonel Close (of the Enfield Small-arms Factory), in answering this complaint, said that this could always be repaired by the armour. Granted, but can it be done by the soldier himself whilst in action? Certainly not; so he is, for the time being, disarmed.

The far sights, with the three platinum lines, have been very favourably spoken of, and certainly for match-shooting and range work, they are excellent, but I have over and over again been told by men that they found it far more difficult to get their aim quickly with them than with the old V sights on the Snider rifle. Now if they found it difficult to take a rapid aim on the range, how much harder would it not be to do so in the excitement and confusion of battle, when one well-directed shot is of more importance than twenty wild ones.

In the commencement of this letter I

Hormusjee. He used to send advertisements to our paper. I point out an advertisement sent by him in the issue of the 6th June 1876. We used to charge Hormusjee at the rate of one anna a line for the advertisements he sent us. A bill was made out in reference to this advertisement on the same day, the 6th June, but was not sent out until the 10th. I am not certain as to the date. The practice was to send out Hormusjee's bills on the 10th of each month. In the first instance, a bill amounting to Rs. 5 was made out on account of the advertisement and presented to Hormusjee. I received it back with the remark in pencil "one anna a line." By my direction the amount was reduced to 10 annas on the 24th July 1876, as per endorsement in red ink. Afterwards I filed a suit against Hormusjee in the Small Causes Court, claiming Rs. 5 on account of the abovenamed advertisement. I claimed Rs. 5 because it came to my knowledge that he had got a decree for Rs. 5 against his sepoy on account of the identical advertisement. He pleaded a contract that he was to be charged at the rate of one anna a line. I said that referred only to his trade advertisements. I claimed Rs. 17-7-0 in that suit. Hormusjee had deposited in court only Rs. 13-1-0.

The Magistrate—Hormusjee did not know at the time what the charge eventually would be, whether Rs. 5 or 10 annas.

Witness continued—I got only 10 annas for the advertisement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne—The judge decided against me on that bill. The bill was reduced to 10 annas before I went into court.

Mr. Payne—Do you swear that, because it is important here, and we know it is introduced to prejudice this case?

Witness continued—Yes, I do. I say the reduction was made on the 24th July, because I find on it an endorsement to that effect. I said to the judge that I had altered the amount, because I saw the decree passed against the sepoy for Rs. 5. It was not because Hormusjee had charged the sepoy wrongfully that I wanted to charge Hormusjee wrongfully. It is quite possible the bill may have gone to Hormusjee before the 10th June.

Re-examined by Mr. Rustomjee—Haller, the clerk, was asked by Hormusjee at the Small Causes Court about the pencil remark on the bill.

Mr. Gopinath Ramchunder said—I am an accountant *Bombay Gazette* Office. I point out an advertisement which we published for defendant in the issue of the 6th June 1876. I made out a bill for this advertisement, charging 11 annas, less 25 per cent. I sent a bill for this and other items on the 20th July. Our contract with Hormusjee is that he was to pay one anna a line for all advertisements relating to his business. After deducting 25 per cent., the charge on account of the advertisement came to Rs. 0-8-3. Our contract with Hormusjee was that bills should be sent on the 20th of the month following that in which the advertisements appeared. The bill in question was paid on the 27th July 1876.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne.—That which is not a contract is paid for at Rs. 5 if under 10 lines. Personally I do not know what the terms of this contract were. Hormusjee's principal advertisements refer to books and papers sold by him. He did not make his contract with me.

Mr. Rustomjee declined re-examination.

Mr. Rustomjee said these were all the witnesses for the complainant, but asked for an adjournment, as he wanted to examine the clerk of the *Times of India* and the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, with whom the contract was made, and had to put in the further papers from the Small Causes Court.

Mr. Payne submitted that no case had been made out against his client, and that the case could not improve even if the further papers were produced. As the case stood, there was not the slightest evidence before the court that Hormusjee swore falsely before the Small Causes Court, or that there was any deception practised in the matter; and in a case like this, deception was the chief thing to be proved. The court could not be asked merely to infer that Hormusjee had stated what he knew to be false.

Mr. Rustomjeee said the *Bombay Gazette* bill was paid on the 27th July; and the *Times of India* suit was brought on the 17th September 1876, when Hormusjee barefacedly and shamelessly said he was going to make a benefit of Rs. 4-5-0 out of the advertisement. On the 27th July, he paid the *Bombay Gazette* bill at an anna per line, and yet it was not until the 7th November that he agreed to refund the amount to the complainant.

Mr. Payne said he could not see what that had got to do with the real case. In the original case, there was no false statement whatever made by defendant; and he gave up the amount as soon as he could.

The case was at this stage adjourned until Tuesday, the 5th December next.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Buildings. Dr. Blaney presided, and there were also present:—Dr. Cook, Mr. Mathew, Lt. Col. Hancock, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay. Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground required for street improvement:—329 square yards or thereabouts at Nos 56 and 57 Cammateepoora sixth street from Lingoo Nursoo, at Rs. 5 per yard; 969 ditto at No 27, Cammateepoora, ninth street, from Bhoomdoo Rajansh, at Rs. 5 per yard; 1·91 ditto at 74 Cammateepoora ninth street from Rajana Nursoo Cammatee at Rs. 5 per yard; 6·20 ditto at 34 Portuguese Church Street, Bhooleshwur, from Mr. Jeykrushna Jewanram at Rs. 10 per yard.

A letter was read from Abdool Currim Sheik Essoo complaining that he had to pay to the Municipality an assessment rate upon his house at Tank Bunder, although he paid ground rent to the Port Trust. He asked that the assessment rate should be remitted, and stated that in the case of other houses in the vicinity that had been done.

Mr. Rugoonath N. Khote said there were hundreds of houses in Bombay built on fazendar's ground, and the owners of such houses had to pay a sum annually to their Fazendars in the nature of a ground rent, while at the same time they paid their assessment rate to the Municipality. It seemed to him such cases were analogous to that before the Council, and to remit the rate in this case would be interfering with a principle, and would disturb Municipal arrangements as regarded the assessment of other property.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee agreed with Mr. Rugoonath

Dr. Blaney said there was a prospect that in the course of a few years a number of houses would be built on the Port Trust property equal to about one-third the whole of Bombay, and if the principle was to be followed of the Port Trust being a Municipal body for the purpose of levying taxation, while the Corporation had to perform the other Municipal functions in regard to the property, the Corporation would suffer to the extent of lacs of rupees per annum.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Rugoonath N. Khote, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Jeejeebhoy, that Abdool Currim Sheik Essoo's letter should be referred to the Municipal commissioner.

A discussion took place regarding what should be done with respect to the defaulting contractor for supplying grain, gram, &c., to the Municipality for the year 1877. Mr. Pedder had recommended that the contractor's deposit of Rs. 1,000 should be forfeited, but Mr. Ravenscroft now advised the Town Council to cancel the contract and return the deposit, because it did not appear to him that by adopting the other course they would be acting legally. The acceptance by the Town Council of Mr. Ruttonjee's tender was not apparently communicated to him till after he had written to withdraw his tender. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Mathew, seconded by Lt. Col. Hancock, that the contract should be cancelled and the deposit returned.

THE BYCULLA FLATS NUISANCE.

The following communication was read from Mr. Walton, Executive Engineer:—

Municipal Executive Engineer's Office, Tulsi Water Works, Bombay, 28th November 1876.

To the Hon. E.W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I., Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—In continuation of my report on the subject of the surface drainage, dated November 3, 1876, which is now under discussion by the Town Council, I should add that the works which I would propose to undertake immediately and complete if possible before the next monsoon are as follows:—

To construct a drain from a point at the foot of the Forjett Road in Tardeo to the shore in Back Bay. This drain will be of two sections. The 1st part from its starting point to the corner of Tardeo opposite to the late Nana Shunkersett's house will be 2' 3"+1' 8" and its continuation from thence to the point of discharge will be 3'6"×2'6". The level of the sill of the drain at the starting point is 8·4·0. Town Hall datum and at the outfall 8·0·00 Town Hall datum, and as the length is 4,320 feet the fall per mile is 4·84.

The discharging capacity is 9½ million gallons in 24 hours or equal to a rainfall of ½ inch over 200 acres in 24 hours. The estimated cost of this drain is Rs. 32,000.

(2) To construct a drain 10' 0" 3' 0" from Khetwaddy Back Road into Back Bay.

The level of the sill at starting is 38·50 Town Hall datum and at the outfall 8·0·00 Town Hall datum.

The discharging capacity is 34½ million gallons in 24 hours, equal to a rainfall of 1¼ inches over 1,330 acres in 24 hours.

The estimated cost of this drain is Rs. 1,50,000, but as 780 feet of it will pass through private property, this estimate will not represent the whole cost.

By section 188 of the Municipal Act the Commissioner with the sanction of the Corporation is empowered to take a sewer drain or water course, across private property, making full compensation for any drainage done. It is therefore necessary to decide whether the ground through which the drain will pass should be purchased and a road constructed upon it, or whether compensation should be paid only for damage done by the construction of the drain.

The latter course will be the cheapest, but as the road would be a very convenient one, it is a matter for consideration whether the larger outlay should not be undertaken.

The area of the ground which would in this case be required is 780 feet by 40 feet—that is, 3,637 square yards.

I cannot give an accurate opinion as to the value of this property, but as it is composed of waste and garden ground and the proposed road would very much increase its value, I think Rs. 4 per square yard would be ample. This rate would add Rs. 14,548 to the cost of the drain, making a total (Rs. 1,50,000 plus Rs. 14,548) Rs. 1,64,000. It is probable that the sum of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 would be the outside which we would have to pay as compensation for passing through the private property. Supposing the proposal to construct a road over the drain was abandoned, the cost of drain then would be (Rs. 1,50,000 plus Rs. 3,000) Rs. 1,53,000, or Rs. 11,000 less than by the other alternative.

I should add that the larger estimate does not include the cost of the construction of the road but merely the purchase money of the site. The construction would be undertaken by the road department by degrees, in such a way, as to make its cost inappreciable.

(3.) Widening the Love Grove Sluices.—In my previous report I have recommended the widening of all the sluices, but for the present I propose to undertake the Love Grove one only. The existing opening represents an area of 120 square feet; this I propose to increase to 660 square feet. The present sluices open between the levels of 80·8 and 73·64, so that when the floods on the Flats are unusually high, i. e., above 80·8 T. H. D. and the tide is down, the portion between the level of 80·8 and the surface of the floods is obstructed and cannot flow off from that level.

In the proposed sluices it is intended to open at 83·64, therefore immediately the level of the tide is below this, the floods will commence to discharge freely from the surface. The channel on the sea side of the sluices (for their whole width) will be blasted out down to the level of L. W. springs, i. e. 72·33.

The estimated cost of this work is Rs. 1,60,000 and includes the removal of 10,22,100 cubic feet of rock and 2,52,000 cubic feet of earth.

The estimate of the three works described above are as follows:—

ESTIMATE.

		Rs.
(1.) Surface water drain from Tardeo to Back Bay.		
Masonry drain	1,200 feet 2' 0" by 1' 8" ...	5,600
Do.	3,100 ft. 3' 6" by 2' 9" ...	26,200
		Rs. 31,800
(2.) Surface water drain from Khetwaddy Back Road to Back Bay, 5,600 feet. 10' 0" by 3' 0"		Rs. 1,50,000
Compensation for drainage to private property ,,		3,000
		Rs. 1,53,000
Love Grove Sluices...		88,000
Rock blasting 10,22,100 cubic feet		
Earth cutting 2,52,000... do.		
Widening and constructing sluices		72,000
		Rs. 1,60,000

RESUME.

		Rs.
1.	Tardeo drain	31,800
2.	Khetwaddy drain	1,53,000
3.	Love Grove Sluices	1,60,000
4.	Minor Works	10,000
		Rs. 35,48,000

The amount of the grant for the surface drainage works is Rs. 6,00,000. There is a margin therefore of Rs. 2,45,200 over what I propose should be at once expended, which sum I have every reason to hope will be very much over the amount, which will be required to complete the scheme. I am of opinion that when these works are completed it will be found unnecessary to undertake very extensive or heavy works either at the Worli or Daravi sluices.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer on Special Duty.

Dr. Blaney explained that this matter was brought before the Council again, because when the scheme was sanctioned the money for carrying it out was not voted. This was the first time a definite sum had been asked for out of the rough estimate of 6 lacs of rupees sanctioned by Government.

It was resolved that Mr. Walton's letter should be circulated among the members.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

A letter was read from Dr. Blaney giving notice of his intention to move at the next meeting of the Council a resolution to substitute in several sections of the Municipal Act the words "Town Council" for the word "Commissioner," Dr. Blaney's explanation of his reasons for the proposal were appended to the letter, and are as follows:—

By section 35 of Act III. of 1872, the duty of preparing a budget devolves upon the Town Council. This budget is to contain an "estimate of expenditure as approved by them, and also an estimate of Municipal income available for the purpose, and proposals as to the amount of rates, taxes, and duties necessary to be levied for the purpose of meeting such expenditure, and for providing at the close of the year a cash balance of not less than one lakh and a half of rupees."

The Council is required to approve both of the estimates of expenditure and of income. It is desirable therefore that they should pass the assessment book both in order to relieve the Commissioner of an onerous duty and to make themselves acquainted with the revenue. The constitution of the Council specially fits them for this duty, and it is most undesirable that the assessment of properties should be left practically in the hands of the chief officer of the assessment department or of any one man. In every Town Council that I know the assessment of properties is made by a board and not by a single individual. As a member of this Council I can only say that I know absolutely nothing of the house assessment, and placing the duty, and responsibility of fixing the assessment upon, the Town Council has everything to recommend it.

Section 90 of Act III. of 1872 very properly requires that the terms and conditions and contracts for water shall be subject to revision by the Town Council. The house rate, and the police and lighting rate, which hinge upon it, and which together make up the bulk of the Municipal revenue, are subject to no such revision. The omission must have been an oversight which only requires to be pointed out to be remedied

If the Council should pass the resolution I have given notice, I feel assured that Government would give it due consideration when the existing Act is brought up for amendment.—I have, &c.

THOMAS BLANEY.

Sanction was given to the payment of bills amounting to Rs. 263-13-3, advertising charges, &c., on account of the new reservoir at Malabar Hill and the new outlet at Vehar lake.

The Council adjourned to attend the special meeting of the Corporation at 4 o'clock.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Buildings.

On the motion of Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Lt. Col. Hancock was voted to the chair.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE CORPORATION.

Dr. Blaney, in the absence of Captain Henry, moved the resolution of which the lastnamed gentleman had given notice, viz:—"That Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee be elected Chairman of the Corporation for the current year, and that application be made to Government to insert a clause in the new Municipal Bill ratifying the proceedings of the Corporation during the year in respect of the omission to elect a chairman at the first meeting held in 1876." All that Dr. Blaney had to say about the resolution was that it was the opinion of the Advocate-General that this was the only way out of the legal difficulty, and that if a short clause were inserted in the amended Municipal Act that would be sufficient to ratify all the proceedings of the present year.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote seconded the resolution, which was carried *nem con.*

THE NEW G. I. P. TERMINUS.

The Chairman moved—"That subject to the consent of Government sanction be given to the closing of the road leading to the old G. I. P. terminus at Boree Bunder, to be replaced by a temporary road from the Esplanade Market Road to that station." Col. Hancock said all present were aware that the G. I. P. Railway Company were now engaged in building their permanent terminus, and all who travelled by that line would no doubt be very glad when it was finished. It had in consequence become necessary to close the present road leading to the station, and as a temporary measure, to connect the station with the Esplanade Market Road by a road which would run between the site of the old Phansee Tank and the Dhobies' Lines, which he thought would be a convenience to every one.

Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas seconded the motion.

Dr. Blaney said the new connecting road had already been made.

The Chairman—Yes, it has been done in anticipation of the Corporation giving their sanction.

Mr. Bomanjee Master asked which road was to be closed.

Dr. Blaney—The one at the back of the European General Hospital. So far as the public are concerned, the new branch road will be far more convenient than the old one.

Mr. Bomanjee—How long is this state of things to last?

Mr. Ravenscroft—It is to be hoped, as long as Bombay lasts.

Mr. Bomanjee—Then this is not a temporary arrangement.

The Chairman—The road is temporary. As soon as the terminus is finished there will be a grand approach made.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried, and the Corporation adjourned.

GROSS OUTRAGE BY DACOITS.

(From a Correspondent of the "Statesman.")

I LEARN that a most frightful dacoity has taken place in the Tounghoo district, and only some 10 miles from the chief town of Tounghoo itself. It appears a party of dacoits waylaid some travellers, two of whom they murdered, and a third, who it was supposed had property, and would not tell where it was, they tied to a stake and roasted alive with the hopes of his confessing! The poor man, begging for mercy to the last, told them they were under a misapprehension, and that he had no money, neither did he know where any property or treasure was hid. The dacoits, however, got off with what they found on the others, some hundreds of rupees, and are still at large. The Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Police of Tounghoo are about to set off after these villains, and telegrams have been sent to the Rangoon and Shoaygyeen officers to come up, and it is hoped with their aid, and that of numerous police and heads of villages, to encircle the culprits, who habitually are hanging about between them and the 37th mile on the route from Tounghoo to Rangoon. Some attempts were made last March to catch dacoits in this very tract, but Lieutenant Jenkins failed by the false report of some of the Tounghoo police. The late Colonel Malcolm Lloyd was a very active Deputy Commissioner, and knew every inch of the country. His death is greatly to be regretted. This brutal act so near Tounghoo has alarmed every one, and some suggest that the best way to get rid of these notorious villains is to call out some of the military and send them out in skirmishing order as soon as the weather will permit, but just now the Zahs and Hyahan localities are too swampy, unhealthy, and one mass of elephant grass; and it is on the rising ground, and near some little streams, that numerous outlaws are supposed to be hiding, and always will hide, so long as the heads of the villages in those jungles are not made more responsible and keep records as to who, more or less, harbour or sell provisions to men who pass themselves off as shikaris on a spree.

ROBERT BARCLAY CHAPMAN, ESQUIRE, FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Indian Charivari.)

MR. CHAPMAN came to this country as a Civilian in 1850, and commenced his official life after leaving college, as Assistant Magistrate at Hughli, from whence he went as a Joint Magistrate to Tirhut. Next we find him, in 1855, acting as Inspector in the Department of Public Instruction, and in 1858, he was appointed Under-Secretary in the Home and Financial Departments, which were then combined. Thence he was transferred to the Board of Revenue as Secretary in 1863, and in 1866, he officiated as Commissioner of the Nadiya division. The Financial Department having been made a separate branch, he again gravitated back there, where he has remained ever since, having been for some years Financial Secretary. What Mr. Chapman's special talents for finance are it would be difficult to say; he was generally considered as responsible for the inaction of the Bengal Government in the Famine in Orissa, and the resolutions that have issued from his department in the late monetary crisis have not increased his reputation. But he occasionally devotes his leisure time to public praying and preaching, and if we belonged to the sect of Peculiar People, we should be inclined to say, that his long retention of the office of Financial Secretary was due to "the efficacy of prayer," rather to his special talents as a Financier.

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